A SHALL WARRENCE OF DECISION OF THE

General Scott a Statesman.

The opposition press are trying to make capi tal for their party by representing that General Scott is no statesman. They profess to know that military glory has no charms for the American people, but that civic experience alone has the merit which will receive a cordial acknowledgment in the ensuing election. This sounds well, but comes with as ill grace from the men who dured not submit the name of any of their longtried statesmen and diplomatists to the nation as a candidate for the Presidency. They select an individual who had never been conspicuous—whose obscurity was his best recommendation, nominate him, and then announce to the public that he is a statesman and a soldier, worthy of the highest office in the people's gift. Perhaps he is! but why risk him when the fact is not known?

"But the Whig candidate has not the qualifi-cations," is the declaration of these same prints. The Albany Argus will have it that he possesses no merit as a civilian; other presses follow it up by averring that there is no credit due him as a soldier, but it all belongs to subordinate officers. To this last objection we shall not attempt to

respond; the more sensible journals of the Democratic party are ashamed of it themselves. But in the former imputation there is a tangible point, upon which they have more temerity to take issue. Hence Gen. Scott's lack of statesmanship is blazoned forth, and every village politician feels himself perfectly capable to decide this mat-ter. None are so despicable in their ignorance but that they feel competent to measure the ca-pacity of the standard-bearer of the Whig party. Gen. Scott, it is true, has not spent his life in

cabinets, halls of legislation, or diplomatic missions; he is essentially a military man. It can-not be denied, however, that he has been entrusted with public business which required talent, such as an efficient statesmam should possess; and that he transacted it honorably for the country, creditably to himself. Though he has never employed the influence of his high office to control elections, he has always been attentive to those political matters which intimately concerned the

For upwards of twelve years he has been mentioned as a probable candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States. His opinions have been asked from time to time upon the important questions of the day, and freely given. The press and the people have freely commented equally t upon them, and no one imagined that they did country. not display powers of discrimination which would do no discredit to any of our public men. But now that the matter has passed to something serious, and the Whig champion has been named for the The real difficulty, we opine, is that he is too much of one for them. They shed crocodile tears over the coffin of the slandered. Clay; they deplore the ingratitude which Fillmore and Webster have received; they arraign pretences and assertions will not be

believed. The people will, however, decide the matter in their own way. They have known something about the Whig candidate for forty years past; have tested his abilities; and, from present indications, we judge they will give him opportunity to demonstrate to our Democratic friends that his civic abilities are at least equal to the station in connexion with which his name is mentioned. At all events, his abilities will not suffer in comparison with those of General Pierce.

[Syracuse Star. "Is He a Catholic !"

We with pleasure quote the following extracts from an editorial in the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday:

"Is HE A CATHOLIC ?"-A very fair question for any man to put-under some circumstances. For instance, if one were about to vote a man into the "priesthood," he would like to be in-formed on that point. If he were about to choose a candidate for the "scarlet hat," he would be likely to ask such a question. And whenever the Pope is elected by universal suffrage, it is to be presumed that all interested in the selection of an "available nominee" will prudently inquire, "Is he a Catholic?" But the idea of such a question being put with respect to General Scott is on a par with a general inquiry in the conclave of cardinals whether a candidate for the Pontificate is a good soldier.

Gen. Scott has been one of the most successful soldiers of his age. He conducted some of the most critical of the issues of war with Great Britain, and achieved, by his skill, intrepidity, experience, and cool observation, a series of victories, which not only humbled the power of England upon this continent, but added new and unfading lustre to the rising glory of our military fame. In the war with Mexico, the same skill discretion and inflexibility of purpose, unimpaired by a long season of "inglorious ease," were again put in requisition, and with a characteristic result. Step by step, halting at no obstacle, and never making a false move, inexorable as Time itself, he made one triumphant march-a succession of victories from Vera Cruz to "the halls of the Montezumas;" and thus closed with the most brilliant success a war which had been opened under kindred auspices by the gallant Taylor. The two campaigns were worthy of each other, and the respective leaders of each worthy alike of that renown which the republic has cheerfully accorded them. The disparagement of antagonism in a political campaign can never dim the lustre of their achievements Now for the question-" Is Gen. Scott a Catho-

lic?" Suppose he is, what then? He won the mors of two wars-in one against a Protestant, and in the other against a Catholic country. Protestant or Catholic, be he what he may

with such credentials as these, there is no room left to question his thorough devotion to his own country, and that ought to satisfy every American citizen, aside from all frivolous questions about "faith and practice," in a man's religion.

The Late Steamboat Disaster.

Hundreds of families are mourning over the untimely death of those who were near and dear to them, and the whole country is in deep sympathy with the sufferers. Such an event startles the most volatile and reckless into serious thought upon eternity and its awful realities. There is in this calamity a warning to all to keep their lamps trimmed and burning, knowing not the hour when the summons of death may come.

There is a moral lesson of another kind to be learned by the managers of steamboats and the travelling public. For they are both alike culpable for this disaster. It does not appear that any vigorous or well-directed efforts were made by the passengers on board to stop the racing nd compel the reckless officers to attend to the safety of the passengers. Any ten determined men could have accomplished this result, and saved the lives of the dead. Steamboat owners will learn from this disaster that it will not pay to hazard the lives of passengers in a reckless com-petition for gain. They will learn, also, that it is not safe or profitable to put their property or the lives of travellers under the control of men without honor or conscience, who are ready to gamble with such a fearful stake as the hopes and the happiness of families, and the lives of men and women. It should also teach them the danger of keeping a subterranean grog shop in every boat, to tempt the men and officers to madden or stupify their brains with strong liquor, and prepare them for everything reckless and

desperate.

The coroner's inquest has not yet closed its sitting, and we hope that all the facts will be fully and faithfully elicited, and that a strict and even-handed justice will be meted out to those that are responsible for this horrible affair. We see that a bill, drawn with great care, has been introduced into the United States. oduced into the United States Senate, bearing on this subject. We hope it will pass. Mean-while, it becomes the duty of all who travel to withhold their patronage from all boats that are not under the control of conscientious and intel-ligent officers.—New York Recorder. THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as eyer, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the folowing as the political sentiments and determinafor the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere. enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entan-gling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in-

stitutions. 4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin-

ciples of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenhighest office, we are assured that the paid scrib-blers of the opposition have found out that he is defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every in-stance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common the incompetency of Gen. Scott; but they fear that their pretences and assertions will not be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and regarded slike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State,

and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and exther legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will main tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, President of the Whig National Conventi President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice I'residents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampehire; Carles Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Sneid, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Whip National Concention.

Arcistant Secretaries—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. Colfex, of Indiana, John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY! If "a dollar saced is a dollar made," why not be fregal in the purchase of Daguerranovyes by calling at THOMP-SON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy the most fastidious. the most fastidious.

\*\*Ear Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1852.

THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-ERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

F street, (Island,) between 41 and 6th streets. east of the Wind-mill.

of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

A No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3½ p. m.

34 THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent. jy 17-S&Tulm

FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, VEGETABLES, NEW

JUST received, and will continue to be received nearly every day through the season, Fresh Butter from one of the best dairies in Fairfax county, together with Vegetables, Eggs, &c. Also, PURE NEW MILK, and a large variety of ggs, &c. Also, PURE NEW MILE, and a large variety xcellent family Groceries—cheop for cash. For sale by TRUMAN M. BRUSH, opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, may 25—tr Navy Yard Hill.

GREAT ATTRACTION THIS WEEK!

Extensive Sale of Dress Silks, up stairs. CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO. have reduced the price of their extensive and well-assorted stock of bress Silks to about one-half of the original cost, and have removed them to their up-stairs department; each dress has the number of yards marked on it, and the lowest cash

Ladies in want of a slik dress for the present season or fo Ladies in want of a silk dress for the present season or for the Fall, may rely upon getting a very great bargain, (this week only,) as the store will be closed the last of this month. This is also a good opportunity for members of Congress and others who wish to buy a handsome silk to take home, as the prices put on them are much lower than they can be bought in sny other city in the Union. Jy 18—dlw CLAGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS! E HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of FURNI-

TURE, such as—
TURE, such as—
Mahogany, marble-top, and plain Buresus
Mahogany Sofas, Parior and Rocking Chairs
High and low-post mahogany, maple, and black walnut
Betidenes

High and low-post manogany, mappy
Bedsteads
Wardrobes, Wash-einks and Stands
Dining and Breakfast Tables
Feather Beds, Mattreases, and Cots
Looking glasses, Clooks, Willow Carriages
Baskets of every description
Chairs, cane and wood-seat, arm and nurse-rockers
A large assortment of wood-seat and office Chairs
Children's Furniture, of all descriptions.
Also, a well-selected stock of Crockery, with all other articles pertaining to the House-furnishing line.
ISBAEL & GREEN,
mar 26—soif
7th st., b doors above Fenns. av.

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

Manager A species in the last to

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.
In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our

Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.
In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country-took Fort Erie-

fought the battle of Chippewa-and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane. In 1832 he won the proud title of the " Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on its march to the field of

the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.
In the same year he soothed the spirit of South-

ern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord. In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians

in Florida. without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.
In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of

"The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain. In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama

of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa. On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great

victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-On the 8th of September, he fought and

the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by storm Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.

On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce !-What has He done!

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United and served till 1842-3. He resigned his States. perience shall demonstrate the necessity of fur- seat in the Senate and returned to the practice

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

TRY THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTROYER. IF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF THE BEDBUGS, ANTS, AND ROACHES—Price 25 cente a bottle. Daily evidence is given us of its efficacy in destroying these pests of house-keepers and lodgers. Call and got a bottle at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, july 21—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.
THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss English's, will
open on the lst of September next, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. Clark, who will be assisted by
competent and accomplished professors and teachers in epartment.

v effort will be used to make the institution a happy

home for all its inmales.

Terms for boarding pupils, including tuition in English and Mathematics, \$200 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Principal, in Georgetown.

WILLIAM J. CLARK. july 20-tf

D. H. Tebbs & Co.

D. H. Tebbs & Co.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Coyle, four doors cast of Centre Market, and next door to Mr. Jesse B Wilson's Grocery Store.

We would announce to our friends that we have opened a large and general stock of Dry Goods, consisting of all kinds of Bleached and Brown Cottons; Prints from 6½ cents up; heavy yard-wide Cottons at 6½ cents, thawns at 10 and 12½ cents, worth 25; Cottonades from 6½ to 12½ cents; Bedticks, heavy and wide, at 6½ cents, with a good assortment of all kinds of cheap dress goods; Flannels; Irish Linens; Cotton Sheetings, bleached and brown, all widths; Cotton and Linen Table Diaper and Damask, sil prices, by the yard; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths, all grades and sixes; Napkins; Towellings; Russia Diapers; Hucksbacks; a good stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, in plain and fancy colors; and, in fact, every kind of goods pertaining to a well-regulated establishment, and all at the very lowest cash prices.

lowest cash prices.

FANCY GOODS.

We have in Fancy Goods—Bonnets, all styles and prices; Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, (Bonnet Cap.) Lace Veils and Fall; Crapes and Tarletons, all colors; white and colored Illusions; plain and embroidered Swiss Muslins, in white and colores; plain and plaid Cambries, Lisle and Cotten Edgings; black Silk Laces, all widths, and very cheap; Nets and Tarletons, low priced, in colors, for covering furniture; Swiss and, Lace embroidered Undersleeves; worked Bands, Chemisets, Caffs, and Collars, in great variety and very cheap; Gents' Collars, fine and good, all sizes, \$1.60 per dozen; Combs, Brushes, Porte-anonnaics, Pocketbooks, Purses, Suspenders, Cologne, Pomatum, Scissors, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Gloves; Black Silk Mitts, all kinds; brown and bleached Hose and Half-Hose, (striped Half-Hose), Silk Hose and Half-Hose, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrie and Cloar Lawn Handkerchiefs, all prices; Spool Cotton, white and colored, from S to 50 cents per dozen.

Persons wanting goods in our line will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell the cheapest goods in this city.

Dow's wistake the place; flag at the door, with D, H.

Don't mistake the place; flag at the door, with D. H. Tebbs & Co., cheap dry goods store, on it.
P. S.—Carpets and Mattings very cheap. Don't mistake the place! Flag at the door! jy 17—dlm

JOE SHILLINGTON receives all the Political

Caricatures as fast as published.
Dickenn's Bleak House, No. 5.
Blackwood's Magazine for July.
The Discarded Daughter, or the Children of the Isle, by
Mrs. Southworth.
The Prairie Scout, a Romance of Border Life.
Fair Rosamond, or the Queen's Victim.
Gleason's Pictorial for this week.
All the New Books as fast as published.
Newspapers, Stationery, and everything in the cheap
publication line for sale at JOE SHILLINGTON'S
Bookstore, Odeon Building, cor. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)st and Penn. av.
jy 22—tr

NOTICE.

LL PERSONS by whom small balances are due us will please call and settle the same, thereby saving themes trouble and our time, as time is money.

21—tf STEVENS'S Fancy Store, A No. 1. WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER!

HATMAN'S DHAWING PAPER!

Letter Paper, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, and 25 etc. a quire The celebrated TALLY-HO RAZOHS, 31½ cents
Fancy Cut Paper for Ficture Frames.

A few more of those pretty Grate Aprons, at reduced prices Shaving Scaps, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., at

WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store,

5th street, near Louisiana av.

AS HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE always on land, direct from the manufacturers.

June 19—tr

hand, direct from the manufacturers. FINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH TINE DOUBLE ENAMERED FRENCH
CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving
and writing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety
of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy Store, Sixth street
feb 20—tr
near Louisiana avenue.

NEEDLES!

GENUINE Smith & Son's Drilled-eye Needles, a fine as sortment, at wholesale.

E. WHEELER, june 11—3m

Opposite Browns' Hotel.

[From the National Intelligencer of August 5.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colo-nization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel ligencer.

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter place in our columns:

Washington, February 8, 1843. My DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations. That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not. I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by o regular nomination. Not, then, being a candi on Florida.

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

date, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected. I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely any-thing on the subject; but my early impressions the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had —scattered the Mexican army from the gates of the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views. I should cer-

tainly have given it my hearty support. I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of mas-

ter and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation be tween master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Con gress was bound by the constitution to receive. to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the conse quent peril to the two colors, whereby the adop tion of any plan of emancipation has everywhere

among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have at tached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some posi-tion favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quick ened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to

their worldly interests. There is, in the order of Providence, no evil with out some compensating benefit. The bleeding Afri can was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years clapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israclites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversa-tion, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do shun publicity. I remain very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT. with them what you please. I neither court nor T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

CORSET STORE.

CORSET STORE.

MRS. WRIGHT respectfully informs the ladies of
Washington and others that she has commenced the
Corset business at her store on Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, north side. Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.

\*\*\* Several Rooms for rent in the second and third
stories.

19 26—3t\*\*

Protection from Lightning.

Protection from Lightning.

The undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of Spratt's Electricas and Electron Metallizers Lightning, of Spratt's Electricas and Electron Metallizers Lightning, of Spratt's Electroneous Annealed Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-series connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented.) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented.) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect elient conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves improvements being secured. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON, who are not authorized, or one.

CHARLES W. HEYDON, in the proper of the repider when you would searcely as a continuous powerful.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightnian Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince un-that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and

that they will resist the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt,) scetic scid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

unicent to show that atmospheric inductions which there is no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.

University of Ga., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly,

Prof. ROBT. PETER.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

Lexington, Kx, February 20, 1850.

Chicago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Fatent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

Augusta, (Ga.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

A. MEANS,
Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith,

Pharm, Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,

Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

Louisville, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts. ap 14—tf

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD! OFICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Subscription to an amount not exceeding Sixty Trousand Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND FOTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following-mamed places:

At the office of ALFRED MOSS, Fairfax Court-house, under the augenite nedges of the Commissioners.

the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayor's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthieum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

superintendence of Win. It. Penney, U. M. Lintheum, idenly Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offlutt, and Francis Dodge, er any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzbugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of —— CROMBIK, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of —— Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshua Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Faills Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Berrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Cross, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of James Palmae, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. —— Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchleison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of

ander Haight, Dr. — Hart, Will. II. Urbul, class Interesting the ison, R. H. Ceckrille, and Taimadge Thorn, or any three of them., F. D. RICHARDSON, JARED MEAD. JARED MEAD,
WILLIAM T. RUMSEY,
THOMAS R. LOVE,
NOAH DEYO,
JAMES HUNTER,
THOMAS MOORE,
ALFRED MOSS,
Commissioners

mar 27-3m CENTRAL HOTEL, Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot,

SYRACUSE, N. Y. On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

By No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to baggage entrusted to their care.

EALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Good accommodations for passengers remaining ever, at

Good accommodations for passengerrs remaining ever,

one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public.

jan 17—

B. A. CLARK & CO. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con tains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most dis-tinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Firates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead

and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and ex

eedingly interesting.

\*\*P OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.
feb 26—46m FOWLERS & WELLS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!! To Members of Congress, Citizens, and Strangers



WILLIAM H. FAULKNER, WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,
Shirt manufacturer, south side of
Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the
U. S. Hotel, would respectfully intorm members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, that he is now
prepared to supply them with
Shirts of his own make of superior
style and fit. Those gentlemen
that have been troubled with bad
fitting Shirts, can, by calling at that have been troubled with bad fitting Shirts, can, by calling at his Shirt Manufactory, have Shirts made to their order, which he will warrant to fit and give satisfaction or no sale. Also on hand a fine assortment of Sik and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves, Collars, Suspenders, Cravats, and every article suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe, which will be sold as low as they can be hought in New York. Thankful for the encouragement he has received from the members of Congress, citzens, and strangers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and favors.

WM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.
The only place in the city where Shirts are made to der.

jan 24—cotf HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I T is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its efficacy in diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, may 24—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue. NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles, put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usu-ally kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store, at rates lower than the usual retail prices. TRUMAN M. BRUSH, Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, Navy-yard Hill.

DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a Mine
CANTILE, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.

For particulars apply to
W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

NEWARK, DEL., March 30.

Ap 9—46

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD
at the BANK OF THE UNION, A at the mar 25—tf [News.] BANK OF THE UNION, Browns' Marble Building.

BAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigne REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned the seconstantly for sale or exchange a number of DWELLING HOUSES, of various size and value; also many offer LOTS, for building or other purposes, in all parts of the city. Fersons desiring to make sales or purchases, will find it to their advantage to call at his office, on D street near 7th.

A. ROTHWELL, may 20—2awtf

Real Estate Agent, EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNION ACADEMY, Corner of 14th street and New York Ave Z. RICHARDS, Principal.

CHARLES HITCHOOK, A. B.,
ARTHUE L. PERRY, A. B.,
A. C. RICHAEDS, Teacher of the Primary Department.
A. ZAPPONE, Professor of Modern Languages.
R. GIRSON, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
The first quarter of the next year will commence on the 30th of August, 1862.

A. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, or at R Farnham's Bookstore.

[july 19—dif

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY. Corner of Third street and Indiana aver O. C. WIGHT, Principal.

A. G. CAROTHERS, Assistants.
D. L. SHOREY,
WM. T. EVA. Teacher of the Primary Department.
D. E. GROUX, Teacher of Modern Languages.
R. GIBSON, Teacher of Drawing.
As For Circulars apply to the Principal, or at the bookstore of Wm. M. Morrison.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-CIAL INSTITUTE, Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed or the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Carosi's building. The 1stin of August, in the lower basicon of inter-curies building.

In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the fourse will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of looys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction ex-pressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Mary-and and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their

are.
For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, beween 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute.

jy 29—dtf

JAMES W. SHEAHAN. Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

32 OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north of H.

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow
Dack Root-Curing all diseases arising from an
impure state of the blood.

Druggist and Apothecary,
june 23—
Corner of H and Seventh streets.

DR. J. M. AUSLIN,
(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one
mar 27—tf DR. J. M. AUSTIN, Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry.

attention.
Having lately made numerous additions to their stock Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction. Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped with correctness and despatch.

Books, Pampniets, Autonometric with correctness and despatch.

N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & CO.,

No. 6 Sansom street.

MEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

H. F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, opened, their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cioths, Cassimeres, Vestinge, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and mest respectfully solicit patronage.

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY. &c.

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her patterns for the assess. 

A FEW MORE LEFT—Of those pretty fancy
GRATE APRONS and PICTURE-FRAME PAPERS,

GRATE APRONS-ANOTHER SUPPLY.

OR PICTURE-FRAMES and LUURING-GRADES, ew quires of CEILING PAPER yet on hand, at
WIMER'S Choap Cash Stationery Store,
may 25—tr
6th street, near Louisians aven

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

may 24—tr VERY CHEAP! L ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
Good FOOLSCAP, 121/4 cents a quire!

LLOYD & CO., Taim and General Agents in all kinds of Property, Negotia tors in Loans for large and small sums, opposite the Treasury CLAIMS that have been abandoned by other agents as worthless have been successfully prosecuted by us. Advances made on good claims entrusted into our hands. Cush for Land Warrants, Judgments, good Paper, &c.

NEW RESTAURANT. JESSE P. WILSON, of New York, has opened a new, airy, and well-appointed RESTAURANT, near the southeast Capitol gate, at the old Casparis stand, where he will pay every attention and furnish everything good to the inner man, at fair and not exception prices. The best of things eatable and drinkable will be found at his house. Cell and try them.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Wood and Coal business heretofore conducted by E. Waters & Co., at the corner of C and 12th streets, will, in consequence of the decease of E. Waters, be hereafter conducted by JAS. W. BARKER & CO. By a strict attention to their line of business, they hope to secure the continuance of the custom to that long and favorably-known stand.

JAS. W. BARKER, the surviving partner of the late firm of E. Waters & Co., takes this opportunity to inform all persons indebted to the late firm that he expects and will be happy to have their accounts settled at an early day; and all persons having claims against said firm will present such to J. W. Barker for settlement. july 3—oolm\*

HARDWARE IN GEORGETOWN, D. C. HARDWARE IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of
Muncaster & Dodge, (amounting to fifteen thousand
dollars.) and desiring to reduce the same, will sell at very
low prices for cash, or good paper, all articles usually kept
in such stores, and will endeavor to make it to the interest
of the purchaser to give him a call. I have received direct
from the manufacturers a large lot of Elliptic Springs and
Patent Axles, for carts, wagons, &c., Coach and Saddle Mountings and Trimmings, Pumps and Lead Pipe, Ber and Sheet
Iron, Stoves, Grates, &c., Building Materials, &c., &c., Ames
& Rowland's Shovels.

Rowland's Shovels. OTHO Z. MUNCASTER

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c. 

THE subscriber has just replenished his stock of superb Fianos. His assortment is now complete. Magnificent Louis XIV and central 6½ and 7 octave rosewood Pianos, of unsurpassed volume of tone and elegance of finish, from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering, Boston; and 6½ and 7 octave rosewood Pianos, of beautiful tone and finish, from the best New York makers. Second-hand Pianos taken in part pay. The large number of Pianos which have been sold by the subscriber is a good evidence of their quality and reasonable prices.

HE subscriber would call the attention of Printers to the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now

WIMER'S, Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue may 27-tr

DEHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for drawing and architectural purposes.
Cohen's Office Pencils, hard and soft.
Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendler's "Crayons superfins," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Store, 6th street.

UHE daily orders for these pretty parlor ornaments have compelled the subscriber to order another box, which opens to-day, and invites those who desire choice patterns give him an early call.

Also received, a few more pieces of Fancy CUT PAPER DIT PICTURE-FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES; and a

FENNEY'S Warranted "Tally-ho Razors"—good, or the ENNEY'S Warrantes."

money will be returned
Shaving Creams, German Cologne
Fronch Faste Blacking—a superior article
Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At
WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's
Millinery and Fancy Store.

Ink, from 4 to 37½ cents a bottle.

ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred! At
WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store,
ay 24—tr
Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue

WANTED—two male and three female Servants—slaves for life, or a term of years. Not particular as to age. For order.

jy 12—soft

Just received three thousand copies of Music, embracing all the newest songs and instrumental pieces by the best composers.

RICHARD DAVIS,

jy 15—eo3t

Pennsylvania

AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c.

A N assortment of the above articles just opened at

MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street,
sp 30—tr
[Sat. News.]

For BONNEY GIMPS also just received,